Business Notices. SPRING DRY GOODS.

L. O. Wilson & Co.,
Nos. 12 Courtisand and 13 and 13 Deyesta,
Nos. 12 Courtisand and 11 and 13 Deyesta,
Are now prepared to rifer their Spring importations of British.
French and German Our Goods. Among which buyers will
find a choice stock of Dress Goods, many styles of which are
acclusively confined to them.
Also a large assortment of Donestic Goods containing the
lessing and favorite styles. All of which will be sold at the
leswood market rates.
L. O. Wilson & Co.

GREAT FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA. #40 COO IN JEWELS SAVED IN ONE OF
WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES
The following dispatch was this day received from Philadel

The following officers of the control of the contro

"Philadelphia, April 12, 1856."

A good assortment of these celebrated FIRE and BURGLAR ** Philadelphia, April **
A good assortment of these celebrated FIRE and BURNE, or PROOF SAFES, with WILDER'S PATENT SAFE LOCK, or PROOF SAFES, with WILDER'S PATENT SAFE LOCK, or WILDER'S REW GOG WHERE BARK LOCK, without key or key-hole, acknowledged to be the best Lock for Bunkers, Jeweiers, acc., now in use. For sale at the watchouses.

No. 122 Water-st., rear Wall, New York, or No. 22 Water-st., rear Wall, New York, or No. 22 Water-st., Philadelphia.

B. G. Wilders & Co.

Patentees and Manufacturers.

GREAT FIRE AT PHILADELPHIA.

GREAT FIRE AT PHILADELPHIA.

By Telegraph 1

SILAS C. HERRING, New York—Sit: Geo. W. Simons & Co. head a Safe of your manufacture in the late fire. It fell from the fourth story of the Artern Buildings, and contained \$40,000 worth of jewelry, which came out all safe.

It will be seen by the above telegraphic dispatch from Pulladelphia that the Herring Salamanner Salamanner Patent) proved faithful to its trust, having preserved from the flames \$40,000 worth of jewelry. The above Safe was manufactured and said by me some years since, when I was the particle to the subsequently a superior fire-proof article was invented by Mr. Spear, a Chemist of Pulladelphia, and the exclusive right to apply it to Safes was purchased by me, thus constituting me the partner (by purchase)—the benefit of which I shall fornish to the public until a better not end ductor shall be invented or discovered. Then I shall be willing to pay more than any other man in the U. ited States for such investion; for I am determined, so long as I am ergaged in the manufacture of Safes, to furnish the public with the best article in the world. When I can obtain a still better patent than the present one, I can with propriety reassign the same ty Mr. Spear, as I voluntarily did to Mr. Widder on the 2d day of September, 1254 given was unt the inventor of the Safaman der but the owner by purchase); for I have no objection to disposing of or reassigning any patent and allowing others to work under it, so long as I have one superior. propriety reasign the same to Mr. Spear, as a voluntarily did to Mr. Wilder on the 2d day of September, 1834, who was not the linventor of the Salamander but the owner by purchase); for I have no objection to disposing of or reassigning any patent and allowing others to work under it, so long as I have one superior. I am willing to rely on the good judgment of a discriminating public, as well as upon the firey oftend, to decide upon the relative, merits of the various sales in market. In fact, I may say that a verdic has already been readered by both of them in favor of my Patent Champion Sape, which is an improvement upon all improved Safes and it is well known that I manufacture and cell many more Safes than any other establishment if the world.

The subscribers keep the largest assortment of Fire and Burgiar-Proof Safes, Bank Vanits, Vanit Doors, Bank and Safe Locks, in the world. Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes, new and a cond-hand, such as have been taken in part payment for the Herring's Patent Champion Safes, for sale at reduced prices. The following are among the more recent tests by fire of the original Herring's Patent Champion Safes, for sale at reduced prices. The factor of the following are among the more recent tests by fire of the books, papers and meney of the following gentlemen:

HERCHE & BROTHER, BROWN,

TRUSCOTT & CO., Buffalo, New York,

E. & W. Keller, Easton, Pennsylvania,

EASHES & CO., Lynchourgh, Virginia,

THOMAS W. PRICE, Philadelphia.

J. W. EMERSON, Mount Bridges, Canada West,

Silas C. Herring & Co.,

Green Block, Nos. 103, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

GOLD STREET FIRE! NEW-YORK, April 11, 1856.

Messra. Stears & Manvis.

(Beylemen: One of your Salamander Safes, Wilder's Patent, was severely tested by the destruction by fire of our Packing Box Manufactory, Nos. 41 and 42 Gold et., which occurred last night. The buildings were four stories high, filled with lumber and boxes, which created an intense heat.

The Safe was located on the second floor, and fell to the first, where it remained eleven hours and it be burning rules; and on being taken out, cooled and opened, the contense, consisting of books and valuable papers, were found in good condition, unfounded by fire, and perfectly legible.

These send ano her Salamander to our manufactury, No. 128 Churchest, and oblige Yours, respectively, Lowester, Hawley & Co.

Please send sno her Salamander to our manufactury, No. 128
Church-st., and oblige Tours, respectfully,
Lowerre, Hawley & Co.
These Salamanders, secured by our "La Belle" Powders
AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCK, and of every desir ble size, with
improved fulsh, for sale, at reduced prices, by the subscribers,
at their depot No. 146 Water-st. Stears & Marvin.

POSTPONEMENT.

Owing to the sudden indisposition of Bishop CLARK, his Lec-ture, advertised for This Evening, is postponed.

MORRIS L. HALLOWELL & Co., Philadelphia. Have in Store for

THEIR APRIL SALES, At extremely low prices, one of the largest and best-assurted NEW SILK AND FANCT GOODS

to be found in America.

Coah and prompt six months buyers only solicited.

FINE CLOTHING.

ALPRED MUNROE & Co., No. 441 Broadway.,
Have a fine stock of Spring Surtouts, Raglans, Business Coats,
Pants and Vests.

Those in want of any of the above articles will do well to
examine their assortment and styles
BOY'S CLOTHING.—ALPRED MUNROE & Co., invite parents
to examine their stock of BOYS' CLOTHING before fitting their
BOYS out for school for the ming season. They have all kinds
of their Wooled and Linear Goods for fine or common use.

"KNOW THYSELF."-Full written descriptions of character with charts, given daily by FOWLER & WELLS,

LECTURES every evening in CONTINENTAL HALL, 8th-av.

THE ONE PRICE CLOTHING STORE .- Pre-

any of the common cries of the town. But when it is seen upon the sign of SNITH BROTHERS, the distinguished Clothiers, of Nos 122 and 149 Fulton-st., it is believed to be the truth. They follow this heterable system closely, sell goods at low prices, satisfy everybody, and make money. D. DEVLIN & Co. beg to state that their Whole

sale and Retail departments are now completely stocked with their late and elegant styles of Straton and SUMMER CLOTH IN., and their CUSTON department (second floor) with the newest importations of Cassimeras, Vestings, Coatings &c., at Nos. 259, 259 and 300 Broadway.

CARPET WAREHOUSE, Young & Javes,
No. 384 Broadway, cor, Franklin-st.
The latest Patterns and best Styles at the lowest prices.

THE METROPOLITAN THE METROPOLITAN

FIRE \$ SURANCE COMPANY,
No. 100 Brondway,
Corner of Pine at.
Cesh Capital, \$300,000
JAMES LORIMEE GRAHAM, President.

ROWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

TO COUNTRY DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN

PATENT MEDICIES.

DE TORIAS'S VENETIAN LIMINERY IS now so put up that the corks are warranted to remain good for three years. This article is warranted Superior to any other, or no pay. Twelve months' credit will be given to responsible Merchants. Depot No. 60 Courtlandte. WINDOW SHADES.

WINDOW SHADES.

INFROVEMENTS AND EXTERPRISE.

KELTY & FREGUOX, No. 201 Broadway and Reade-st., have, at great expense, completed and "patented" their ingenious Apparatus for manufacturing Wixbow Shades, and are now prepared to supply the whole trade with an unrivaled assorpment, fully Thurry FRE CENT LESS than ever before soid. As none are allowed to manufacture under our patent, none can none are allowed to manufacture under our patent, none ex-compete with as either in style of price. Also, GILT CONNICES, BROCATELLE DE LAINES, DAMASKS, LKCE and MUSLIS CUR-TAINS. &C.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS,-The HORACE WATERS modern improved Planos and MELOPEONS are to be found at No. SSS Broadway. Pismos for Rent, and rent sillowed on purchase, or for Sale on monthly payments. Second-hand Planos from \$30 to \$150. Melodeons from \$48 to \$132.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS IN QUARTERLY PATTERNS The established excellence and style of our peculiar fabric for Gestlemen's wear, readers it needful for us only to announce the quarterly issue for March, 1856. LEARY & Co., Lealers and introducers of Fashion for Genta Hats, Astor House, Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES AND THE INFRINGEMENT SEWING MACHINES AND THE INFRINGEMENT OF PATENTS.—The patest toof I M. SINGER & CO., upon Sewing Machines have been triumphantly sustained by tride its the United States Courts. First, in a suit against the Excelsion Sewing Machine Company, a verdlet was recovered in Now-York; and secondly, in the United States Gircuit Court, held at Trustoit, N. J., on the 31st of March, 186s, after a countested trial of a suit against the Dorcas Sewing Machine, we obtained trial of a suit against the Dorcas Sewing Machine, we obtained a clear verdlet for the infringement of three distinct patents. These suits confirm the validity of our parents, and especially settle the great question of our exclusive right to the indispensable device in a rew ing machine, or a yielding pressure to both the cloth to the surface of the machine. We have similar suits now pending in several Circuit Courts of the United States against the Grever & Beker machines, and the Wheeler & Wilson machines, each of which clearly infringes three parents owned by us. A trial in the City of New-York of some of these soits is expected to take place this present month. Our claims against the Grever & Baker machines, and the Wheeler & Wilson machines, each of which clearly infringe three prairies owned by us. A trial in the City of New-York of some of these soits is expected to take place this present month. Our claims are just; they have already been recentedly surrained by courts and juries, and we hereby cantion the public not to purchase or use any of the infringing machines, if they desire to escape littigation and troubles. I. M. SINGER & Co., No. 323 Broadway.

ELEGANT CARPETING. SMITH & LOCKSBERY, No. 465 Broadway, are now prepared to exhibit their New Spring Styless of Rich Velver Tapestry, Burssell, Twhere-five and Incarain Casperino Among the assortment will be found a large number of New Designs and Styles never before offered; also a large stock of Chortes of every width, and all other goods connected with

CRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES

stand preeminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private spartments for applying his famous DVs. the greated standard article of its kind throughout the world. His new style of Wiss and Totraks are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADON'S, No. 6. Astor House.

Holloway's Pills.-The ax is not more necessary in new settlements than is this wonderful medicine, which cures with rapidity and certainty all those debilitating affections of the stomach and the bowes, which paralyse industry is unbealthy regions. Sold at the manufacturies, No. 80 Maidea-lane, New York, and No. 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 621 cents, and \$1 per box.

I M P O R T A N T.

The most important question for every business man to expend with one of
WILDRE'S PATENT SALAMANDER FIRE AND BURGLAR for the preservation of my Bloks and Valuables " If not, pro-

for the preced at once to the depot,
No. 122 WATER-ST., STAR WALL, NEW-YORK,
Or. No. 22 Wainut-st., Philadelphia,
and obtain one (before it is too late), secured with one of
WILDER'S POWDER AND BURCLAR PROOF LOCKAB. G. WILDER & Co.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.

THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE, Broadway, corner THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE, 250, 75c, and \$1 pt Houston et., New York. Single Rooms, 50c, 75c, and \$1 pt lay. Parlors, with Bedforoms, \$1 50 to \$3 per day.

MEALS EXTRA, AND AS ORDERED.

This new and large Hotel invites the attention of travelers.

SIDNEY KOZMAN.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.-All Persons who SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—All Persons was wish for information in regard to Sewing MacRines, ean obtain by applying at our Office for copies of "I. M. Singer & Co. Gazette," a paper devoted entirely to the Sewing Machine is terests. Copies supplied gratis.

I. M. Singer & Co., No. 323 Broadway.

Wigs - Hair-Dye - Wigs. - Batchelor's

New-York Daily Tribune

MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1856.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. motice can be taken of anonymous Communications. What ever is intended for insertion must be suthernicated by the name and address of the writer—not accessfully for publica-tion, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

In consequence of the enormous number of copies now printed on THE WERKLY TRIBURE, we are compelled to request our friends to send in their edwertisements by to-morrow noon, in order to secure their insertion in this week's issue.

Governor Seward's Speech.

The Great Speech of Governor SEWARD on the Immediate Admission of Kansas, is now in press, in pamphlet form, and wille be published in a few days. Price per dozen

Republican Documents.

A Presidential Canvass of nansual significance is about to

open-one of which the result must go far to determine whether liberty or Slavery is to be the polestar of our National coursewhether the vast unpeopled regions confided by Providence to our keeping shall be subdued and cultivated by intelligent, happy freemen, or by lashed and blinded slaves. It is most important that the true bearings of this contest be set forth and diffused not in the heat of the struggle, after every one shall have taken his position and resolved to maintain it, but now while the popular mind is measurably calm and unprejudiced In view of these considerations, the Republican Association in Washington City have issued, and will continue from time to sime to publish, the most important Speeches and Essays which have appeared and shall appear on the side of Free Labor and Human Rights, which they trust those who love the Republican cause will purchase for gratuitous circulation among their friends and neighbors with an eve to the struggle before us. These Speeches and Tracts will be kept for sale at THE TRIBUNE Office, in New-York, at the original prices,

Cash orders, by mail or otherwise, are solicited from clubs or individuals. Those who are in doubt as to what will be best should procure specimens at first, and therefrom judge. Among the documents already for sale are: Price.

ı		er	dos.	Per 10
ı	HENRY WILSON'S SPEECH ON KANSAS		20c.	- 61
ı	JOHN P. HALE'S SPEECH	***	20	1:
ı	SEWARD'S ALBANY AND BUFFALO SPEECHES.		20	1
ľ	SUMNER'S FANEUIL HALL SPEECH		20	13
ľ	SEWARD'S PLYMOUTH ORATION		20	1
ŀ	REPUBLICAN ADDRESS (German)		29	1 :
ŀ	OFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS PITTSBURGH CONV	EN-		
ŀ	TION		50	3 (
ľ	FOOT'S REASONS FOR JOINING R . PUBLICAN PA	RTY	10	
ľ	BLAIR'S LETTERS TO REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATI	ON.	10	
ı	THE ONE PATH			
ı	SPIRITUAL LIBERTY	(0,0)	10	- 1
ı	Address			
I	GREELEY & MCELRA	TF	1.	

The Cunard steamship Cambria had not been signalized off Halifax when we went to press this morning. She is now in her sixteenth day out. The Collins steam-hip Baltic, from Liverpool for

Tribune Office, New-York.

this port, is now in her twelfth day out, and is therefore about due. The steamship George Law, with two weeks later intelligence from California, is now fully due.

The City of Philadelphia was visited by a destructive ternade on Saturday night, which is said to have unroofed no less than one hundred and fifty houses, and, strange to say, no lives were lost thereby. Among the buildings unroofed were two churches and three factories.

The storm and tornado of Saturday did consider able damage to the Western lines of telegraph. Two or three days will be required to put them in working order again.

The Gerrish Market Building, located at the junction of Portland and Sudbury streets, Boston, was entirely destroyed by fire on Saturday afternoon. Loss estimated at \$200,000.

The Special Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature on the Personal Liberty act of 1855, have made their reports, viz: Proposing a new bill retaining the principal features of the act; proposing repeal; proposing a reference to the judges of the Supreme Court for an opinion of the constitutionality of the act. All the reports were laid on the table and ordered to be printed. The Committee consists of sixteen members, seven of whom are in favor of the first proposition, five of the second, and four of the third.

EUROPE.

The Washington arrived here yesterday from Southampton, bringing European news four days later than we had by the previous steamer. A point of interest to the public here is the dispatch by the British Government of two steamers to search for the missing Pacific. The particulars of this event will be found on another page of this

But the great and important fact is a difficulty in

the progress of the peace negotiations at Paris. According to the account of the London journals, it grows out of the demand of Prussia to bear the same part in all the treaties now to be made as if she had been an equal sharer in the previous diplomatic transactions bearing upon the war. In this pretension she is naturally supported by Russia, and it is quite likely that it has caused discussion and even serious embarrassment in the Conference. But this is by no means the great obstacle to a successful conclusion of the negotiations. The hindrance is from another quarter, and of a kind which may more easily prove insuperable. Turkey it is which now threatens to render nugatory this elaborate and most costly attempt to settle the questions involved in the war. The Porte refuses to allow the so-called reforms, just decreed at Constantinople under the influence of Lord Redeliffe, to be incorporated in the articles of peace, as in its view, they are internal matters with which foreign powers have no proper concern. So. too, it refuses to suffer any diminution of the Sultan's sovereign rights in the Principalities, and these two points the Turkish Plenipotentiary at This is most probably the real cause of the embarrasement which delays the Conferences. The obstinacy of Turkey broke up the attempt to make peace at Vienna; it would be a curious fact should the same unmanageable element produce a similar result at Paris. This is not probable, but not impossible. It must be admitted that this obstinacy is no more unreasonable in the present case than it was before. The Porte demands nothing more than the Allies pretended to guarantee when they went to war. namely, the independence of the Sultan and the integrity of his empire; and those who believe that was what they really meant will perhaps be astonished should they find those same Allies presently engaged in forcing the Sultan to accede to terms quite as bad as they could have got from Russia before the war, if not worse. "It will be some time," says The London Times, "before England and France will be able to relax their "hold on Turkey." And we may add that in the impending antogonism of the Porte with its late friends and saviors, its principal reliance will naturally be upon its hereditary enemy, the Czar.

LAWYERS AND POLITICIANS.

In the late debate in the Senate of the United States on the printing of the memorial of the State of Kansas asking admission into the Union, Mr. Seward referred to the little pettifogging exceptions taken to the memorial by some of the Border Ruffian Senators on the ground of erasures and interlineations, as being more appropriate to a sharp legal cross-examination of a witness whose decisive testimony it was necessary, in a bad case, to disparage or set aside, than to the more generous and comprehensive principles which ought to govern the action of such a body as the Senate. To this, Mr. Crittenden, who had just been urging these pettifogging objections, tartly replied, that he was proud of being a lawyer, and that he would rather be a professional lawyer than a professional politician.

Undoubtedly the profession of the law has at

present one great advantage over the profession of a politician. There once was, ages age, a time when it was considered base and detestable for a man to sell for money to the most scandalous of criminals and the most impudent of cheats, his countenance, his friendship, his intimacy, the utmost efforts of all his talents, skill and learning, to save a villain from the gallows or the prison, which his crimes had richly merited, or to enable him to cheat some widow or orphan out of their patrimony and livelihood. This romantic and antiquated sentiment of decency and self-respect has, however, long since disappeared. For lawyers to league themselves for money with the most consummate of scoundrels, to become, as it were, accessories after the fact to the greatest of crimes and villanies by their paid labors in shielding the perpetrators from de tection and punishment, or from being obliged to disgorge their dishonest gains-all this has become a regular business transaction, and the lawyer shares the spoils of the murderer and the robber and pockets the fee stained with the blood and wet with the tears of some wretched victim of fraud or force from whom his client had just before extorted it, with no less satisfaction than he puts into his pocket also the last dollar of the poor deluded victim who, having been plundered or cheated of the greater part of his property by some unprofessional regue, spends the miserable remnant of it in the vain and deceptive pursuit of legal redress.

It is a great advantage which the lawyers have that of being able to do these things openly. The politicians have not yet got quite so far. When they have anything of this sort to do, they are still obliged to do it on the sly; for that which, in the case of the lawyer, is his fee, his lawful hire, recoverable, if not duly paid, in a court of justice, in the case of the politician bears the ugly name of a bribe, for which, if he be detected in taking it, he may not only be stripped of his vocation, but sent to the penitententiary. But though in this respect the professional lawyer has undeniable advantages over the professional politician, not only in keeping out of the penitentiary, but in the enjoyment, spite of a very questionable course of life, of good fame in the community; yet how far there is for all that any thing in the profession of the law which requires Mr. Crittenden to make such a public boast of his pride in it, or such a glorification of it as compared with the profession of politics, we

must beg permission to take the liberty to doubt. Jeremy Bentham was a lawyer, and a most profound one, and beside being a lawyer he was also a philosopher. He spent the whole of a long life in the study of law and its administration, and this is the picture which, in one of his latest publicationshis "Second Letter to the Count of Toreno"-he

draws of the legal profession as it now exists: "If there is a class of men whose personal interest in constant, necessary, and direct opposition to the blic interest, it is the class of lawyers. The glorious certainty of the law-that is the source whence

public interest, it is the class of law terr. In a global uncertainty of the law—that is the source whence they draw all the profits of their profession; that is the treasmy which supplies them with delays, money and reputation. The more difficult justice is to be got, the dearer it will, sell.

"It appears at the first glauce that the necessary influence of the trade which these men exercise is to inspire them with a profound indifference as between justice and injustice, right and wrong, since it is their business to hire themselves out to defend one or the other by turns. But when we come to look at the matter more closely, it is wrong which pays them best, because the success of that depends more upon their good offices than the success of right, and of course the side of injustice is that which they prefer.

"The Neapolitan assessin sells his arm and his dagger, receives his pay, and risks his life. The arrocate at the bar sels his words, receives his money, and risks nothing. Nay, more, a perverse and senseless multitude tollow him with shouts as they would a conqueror, and applauses shower upon his head in pro-

queror, and applauses shower upon his head in pro-ports n to the mischief that he co-s.

queror, and applicates shower upon his head in proports in to the mischief that he co is.

"If there is a profession which trains its members to do evil and to avoid the punishment of it, it is this. If there is a profession which, by the habit of gain acquired by sustaining indifferently truth and falsehood, effaces from the soul all sincerity, all love of truth, it is this. If there is a profession which teaches a man, by the constant practice of his life, to sell his faculties to the highest bidder, to say anything and everything, to accuse everybody and to defend everybody for hire, to let himself out body and soul to the employer who pays best, and consequently to be always ready to sacrifice for the slightest profit the interest of the greatest number, it is the trade of the lawyer."

Such is the opinion of Jeremy Bentham—a pretty

Such is the opinion of Jeremy Bentham-a pretty competent judge-of the profession of a lawyer. Nor is it his opinion alone, for he does but give roundness, fullness, vivacity and expression to a pertrait which can be traced through all literature, and which, in spite of the high consideration which the legal profession enjoys among us, may daily be found outlined in conversation and the periodical press. Can Mr. Crittenden say anything worse of professional politicians !

But unfortunately the question which of these two professions, that of the law or that of politics, taken by itself, is the least creditable to those who follow it, or the worst for the public, is one which, in this country at least, we have no opportunity of solving. With us the profession of politics does not have fair play. The lawyers, not content with being lawyers, and with engrossing to themselves Paris has been directed to insist upon. the whole Judiciary department of the Govern-lits victims remain doomed to transportation or

ment, must needs be politicians, too. Not content with the profit and glory of his large share in that recent triumph of legal cunning-the acquittal of the wretched Kentucky rowdy who had killed a schoolmaster in cold blood-an achievement to bring about which not only lawyers were feed, but jurors were bribed as well as befogged; not content with the pay and the bener acquired by this distinguished exercise of his profession as a lawyer, Mr. Crittenden must needs set up as a professional politician too, and in the exercise of this, his latter vocation, must resort, in desense of Border Ruffianism and on behalf of the extension of Slavery into Kansas, to all the pettifogging acts, pitiful quibbles, and mean devices in which his great natural gifts, aided by his long and successful practice at the bar, have made him so very adroit. It is not necessary to deny, and we must not be

understood as denying, that the profession of polities is now exercised-and especially in these last twenty years, since the slave-driving and slavebreeding interest has raised itself to the friendship and despotic control of our political officers-fully merits all the approbrium which, by implication at least, Mr. Crittenden sees fit to cast upon it. What we have to say merely is, that it does not become him in his capacity of a lawyer to cast the first stone. Nothing can be clearer than that the great predeminance among our politicians of persons bred to the bar, and who conjoin the two not very compatible professions of practicing lawyers and makers of the laws, has done more to lower the moral standard of politics, and to curse us with a class of politicians to whom right and wrong and the public interest are nothing, and office, emolument and private interest everything, than all other causes combined. What, indeed, can be more natural than that a lawyer should carry into politics the principles and feeling he has learned at the bar, and, wholly irrespective of all public considerations, should be ready to sell his voice and his votes to the side able and willing to pay him best!

Nor is it less true that the most disgraceful political acts of our recent history, to redress which, to obliterate which from our statute book, the meral principle and self-respect of the nation has at length een roused to arms-may all be traced by footsteps too plain to be mistaken to the effect of legal studies and pettifogging practice upon those whom for our sine, and, as it were, to humble our republican pride, we have been led and left to intrust with the management of our national affairs.

Take for a single and conclusive instance the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Who but a lawyer, a pettifogger, bred as well as born such. would ever have conceived the idea of getting rid of an honorary obligation such as that was, deliberately entered into, and all the advantages of which had been fully rept on the side of those for whose benefit it was now to be repudiated, upon such miserable, technical grounds as those upon which Mr. Douglas, for the sake of increasing his chances for the Presidency, chose to bring forward the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and in so doing to risk the peace of the nation, beside sscrificing the interests, political and economical. of the great mass of the free laboring people of the United States, South as well as North, to the interests, or supposed interests, of Mr. Douglas and a few thousand Virginia and Kentucky slavebreeders.

No clergyman ever sits in the British House of Commens: by some of our State Constitutions no elergyman can sit in either branch of the Legislature. It might, perhaps, be worth while to consider whether a similar exclusion might not be advantageously extended to the legal profession.

BONAPARTEAN VICTIMS AND TOOLS.

The France of Bonaparte the Little revelling at the birth of a son of a Montijo, lavishing the treasure of a nation on a ludicrous pageantry, "all clinquant, all gold, like heathen gods," is in terrible contrast with the France tortured at Cayenne, smarting at Lambessa, lingering at Belle-Isle, and rotting in the hulks, with the France starving in the Crimea and the France France reeling on the brink of bankruptcy. In the letter of M. Tassillier-literally translated from the original, which will be found in another column-the reader will perceive the genuine story of the French citizens transported to Cayenne. The press of true-born British flunkevism, it is true, trumpets into the ears of the drowsy world, with most hyperbolical flourish, the great news of the boundless magnanimity and superhuman elemency of Louis Bonaparte, proclaiming a general amnesty, and deafening the first cries of his child by the shouts of thousands of Frenchmen restored to their families and to liberty. But, turning away from the paid exultation of the sycophant, let us hearken to the unbribed language of facts. Bona parte offers to the men he has tortured during four years to tear asunder their chains on the condition of their consenting to brand themselves with indelible infamy, and to pass through the furce cauding of this new Lower Empire. If they will declare "loval submission" to the Empire. that is, sanctify the coup d'état and abnegate the Republic, if they will sell their souls he is ready to sell them their bodies. "Long since," says the Moniteur, "at the inauguration of the Empire this "generous appeal was made." Thus the official journal itself avows that the general amnesty now puffed as a stupendous novelty is but a repetition of a stale farce played off four years ago. The genius of corruption flatters himself that his victims are now brought down to his own level, that they are sufficiently broken to humbly accept as a grace in 1856 what they indignantly resented as an affront n 1852.

Of course, the Moniteur decks its generous anpeals to meanness with shrewdly calculated forgeries and falsifications. It pretends that after the events of June, 1848, 14,000 men having been condemned to transportation to Algiers, the elemency of the President left only 306 in Africa. Now, with the same Moniteur in our hand, we assert that of the 14,000 prisoners made in June, 1848, there remained in prison in November, 1848, at the time when the Assemblee Constituante discussed the exeution of its decree of transportation, only 1,700; that 1,500 of them were sent to Belle-Isle, and on the 18th March, 1849, under the ministry of F. Barrot, 700 out of these 1,500 were sent to Bona in Africa. It is een this last figure of 700 that the grace of Bonsparte has reduced to 306, and not, as his lying Moniteur has it, the enormous number of 14,000; and that small grace itself was only a trick played off against the Assembly. As to the transported and exiled of December, the same Moniteur computes their number at 11,060, and affirms that this now reduced to 1,058. Now, the coup d'état made more than 11,000 victims in the four Departments of Hérault, Lower Alps, Var and Nievre alone; and at this very moment, at least 12,000 of exile. It is notorious that the coup d'état affected nearly 50,000 persons. It should be further remarked that the generous appeal of the Moniteur is exclusively addressed to those transported to Algiers and other foreign possessions, the slightest allusion being aveided to the condemned of Angers, the incarcerated for participation in secret societies, to those thrown into the bagnies by the itinerant courts-martial of 1851, to the prisoners of Belle-Isle, and to the students locked up for hissing a paid whitewasher of Bonapartism. By way of compensation, the Moniteur announces an unsophisticated and unconditional amnesty for poachers, smugglers, forgers, thieves, deserters, convicts, and id genus omne. It is quite in keeping with the character of the new Lower Empire and the precedents of Bonsparte that the birth of his sor should prove a holiday for all the lower relations of the father.

From the victims of the coup d'etat let us pass to its tools, from the men who opposed it to the slaves that executed it, from the soldiers of liberty to the army of the Crimea. If it is a great historical sign that Bonaparte, in the midst of the fresh delusions of a new-fangled dynasty and the su preme triumph of his admittance into the embalmed air of rancid legitimacy, still wants the acknowledgment of his wretched victims, and therefore hypocritically bids for it. This is a tract of historical irony not less notable that at the very time when the head and the members of the Society of the 10th December are celebrating the success of the coup d'état in pomp and luxury at Paris, the army that imposed this degrading rule on France is expiating its crime in the Crimes by denudation, starvation, agony and death in its most dismal and hideous form. In the first period of the Oriental campaign.

from November, 1854, to March, 1855, the upstart

of December was puffed as a second Providence. and in every house was sung the admirable mili tary administration of the empire of all the glories. in contrast to the scandalous sufferings that befel the English army, and the natural results of a superannuated system. But, as in every other feat of the new Lower Empire, what was taken for a substance was but a theatrical phantasmagoria calculated for immediate stage effect. During two years Bonaparte had been exclusively bent on preparing for war. He had strained every nerve of the centralized power of France provide for the first movements of his army-then the main prop of his usurpation and which had not yet served his turn. Indeed it is not to be wondered at that even the reckiess adventurer of Strasburg and Boulogne did not succeed in breaking down that admirable organization of the French army, bequeathed by the first Revolution, during the two first years of his misrule. On the contrary, it is a miracle that he has achieved that point in the first two years of real war. Having lavished more wealth in that short struggle than the great Napoleon in the fifteen years of his warfare, he finds at the beginning of the third year the means of France drained, her military administration broken up, and her army dwindling away from misery. The canker that cats up the French army is the organic principle of his empire-theft and embezziement. And but two years were wanted to make its work appear on the surface. The wretched state of the French army in the Crimea was broadly asserted in our columns before the London press dared hint at it. Now it has become a secret running the streets and encumbering the thoroughfares of Europe. For the purpose of this article it will suffice to quote from the last letter of The London Times' Sevastopol correspondent:

"The French army, however numerous they me show it to be upon paper, is dwinsling sadly; scurv, and fever are playing havoe in its ranks. I recent! and fever are playing havoe in its ranks. I recently stated its cally loss at 170 men. ... Now the French themselves admit their daily mortality to be 120 men, and on some days considerably more. The right wing of the army, on the Baidar valley, suffers the most. ... When the mild weather sets in a great increase of disease is to be anticipated. The sick returns of the French will then become terrible. ... The French army is being expended, at least, as rapidly as it was by shell and shot during the severest part of the siege.

Insufficient shelter, want of covering, and a deiency of food, principally of wine and vegetables are declared to be the chief causes of their trials. Having described the rigor of the weather, "tubs of water in the huts having frozen to a depth of three inches," and the violence of snow storms, which allowed few buts to remain in which the "snow did not make its appearance in quantities." the correspondent asks what the French must have suffered in tents, not buts carefully prepared, not double tents well dug out, but single and unprotected. He concludes by stating that "it is really painful to meet the French convoys of sick," and intimates that Marshal Pelissier, not able to mitigate the sufferings of his soldiers, is only anxious to conceal them from the English.

What is to be done with these discontented legions, dying from a wretched commissariat, scandalous neglect, and notoriously organized plunder Are they to be soothed by recitals of Arabian tales on the King of Algiers's nativity? or by descriptions of the embroidered and gold-laced uniforms of the cautious hero's pampered guards? French soldiers, it should be recollected, have no stomachs for undergoing injuries like dull English privates. Proof, if proof be wanted, is shown in the several attempts made in the French army to shoot Pelis sier-a fact stated by the Milan Gazette, the Moni teur of Radetzky. Nor must it be imagined that the army of the line in France remains a dull spectator of the Crimean tragedy. The razzias of the Paris police have lately been directed at two barracks situated on the right bank of the Seine The Zonaves, ordered to Paris to chafe public en thusiasm by their exhibition, are already removed from the capital, they having become suspect Two other regiments returned from the Crimes have also been banished into the provinces. The antagonism between the guard and the line grows daily more embittered-Bonaparte being, at this very moment, about to create new guard-regiments in sufficient numbers to enable this privileged corps to keep the garrison of Paris exclusive of the regiments of the line. Having bribed the army into antagonism to the country, he is now trying to bribe an army within the army-s rather dangerous experiment.

As for the finances of France, it may suffice to state that when the funds fell some time since, it was confidently expected the conclusion of peace and the birth of another Bonaparte would not fail to send them up. Nor was this event left to chance. Not only did the Government give orders to use freely the money at its disposal for the purchase of public funds, but the Credit Mobilier and similar institutions of Bonapartist credit were, during two consecutive days, largely employed in buying stock. Notwithstanding all these magenyres the very news of the "nativity," instead of causing a rise in the funds made them fall, and they continue to go down. Bonaparte, in great rage, has now prohibited the sale on 'Change of any but

officially-quoted stocks, and has had the principal stockjobbers summoned to the Préfecture de Police, When the statue of Pallas Athene tumbled down in the Parthenon, the accident was received as a fatal doom to the Republic. Bonaparte's bust tattering on its pedestal in the temple, where the marketable value of governments is quoted and the people's history discounted, would seem to presage the downfall of this Empire of Stockjobbing.

A FALSE ALARW

It has long been proverbial how easily a slaveholding community is frightened out of its propriety by rumors of slave insurrection. At present our friends at the South are liable to a double alarm. To the danger of insurrection on the part of the slaves, is now added the danger of insurrection on the part of the white people, or at least of the spread among them of opinions hostile to Slavery-extension. Hence the terrible alarm excited throughout Virginia by the statement published in The Loudoun Mirror, and upon which we made some comments the other day, that under the disguise of a Fillmore ratification meeting, a "Black Republican" meeting had been held in that county. At this announcement the Virginia newspapers were up in arms, and cries, in substance, of Lynch them! Lynch them! were heard from every quarter.

As is apt to happen, however, in such cases this alarm turns out to be a false one. The supposed "Black Republican" meeting was, it now appears, only a regular meeting of the "Goose Creek Literary Society," at which, not for political purposes, but merely as a rhetorical exercise, the question of Fillmore's qualifications for the Presidency had been debated by champions appointed for that pur-

We hope the editorial fraternity in Virginia now recover from their fright. It is evident that any " Black Republicanism " was uttered at Goos Creek meeting-house, or school-house, it must have been merely in a Pickwickian sense, and for the purpose of debate only. Besides, it seems the principal offender was a young school-master, lately from New-York. We hope the matter may be compremised by the election of all those rampant editors as honorary members of the Goose Creek Literary Society. That they are duly qualified for member ship who can doubt ?

WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN ENGLAND About a month ago Lord Brougham presented

petition to the House of Lords, signed by upward of 2,000 women, asking an amendment of the laws relating to women. He said that he esteemed it as honor to have been selected as the person to present this petition, on the importance of the objects of which he dwelt at some length. No one could doubt, he said, the absolute necessity of applying a remedy to the gross and grievous defects-he would not dignify them with the name of anomalies of which the petitioners complained; defects which pressed bardest on the most meritorious part of the female community. He spoke of the liability of laboring women to have their wages taken from them by brutal and drunken husbands, and of the impossibility of their obtaining any sufficient redress, from the expensiveness of separation, and the impossibility of divorce. He paid high compliments to Mrs. Jameson and Mrs. Howitt, whose names headed the petition, and ended by hoping that Lord Lyndhurst would redeem the half pieds he made, last year on this subject. Lord Lyndhurst intimated in reply that when the Lord Chascellor (Cranworth) brought in the bill be had promised, for amending the laws of divorce, after the Easter holydays, he would have something to say on the subject.

Times are changing surely when two great law

lords on opposite sides of the House are agreed on the necessity of some relief for the hardships and injustice to which English law subjects one half of the population. Nothing could seem to be more more fixed and unchangeable than the Common Law of England with respect to women. Blackstone treats of their legal condition as part and parcel of the Perfection of Reason. We well remember attending a course of law lectures from an eminent judge in which he took especial pain to show us how the Common Law in this parties lar was arranged for the especial benefit of the fair sex, and how any change must be the wors for them. Of course the conservative spirit, the spirit is called which thinks an old above worth a dozen new improvements, is stronger in England than in this country, and as any modification of the Common Law must be a concession of power on the part of men with the nine points on their side, any reformation of it was hardly to hoped for. But the women-luckily for them as well as for us-have tengues and pens, and they have been doing their best, many of them, to ventilate the atmosphere of England and purify it of some of those gross ele ments which made life hard for them there. Mrs. Norton, Miss Martineau, Mrs. Jameson and Mrs. Howitt, among others, have done much to make the men of England ashamed of the way in which the treat their women. It was but the other day that a paltry fine was all the punishment a man was liable to for the most brutal assault upon a woman, not actually touching life and limb. This has been very lately remedied by the application of severe penalties for the punishment of these cowardly brutalities, and with a marked effect upon the lower This is all well as far as it goes, but there are

brutalities harder to bear than those that braise the body, against which the woman of tenderer as ture has little redress from law. The letter of Mrs. Norton, the granddaughter of Sheridan, t the Queen, laid bare the cruelties and torturing from which genius and beauty and rank could not defend her, and for which the law gave her no relief. The anomalies, or, as Lord Brougham more justly etyles them, the defects of English law which merge the identity of the wife in that of the hus band, make her personal property his as soon as it falls to her, and make him the legal gaardian of her children, are fertile of sufferings and wrongs to which we rejoice to see the wise sagacity of the Nester of English Law, Lord Lyndhurst, and the versatile talents of Henry Brougham, who seems to be more than any of his cotemporaries like Charles's Duke of Bucking ham, not one, but all mankind's epitome, directed to a matter so vital to the interest and the happiness of helpless thousands. The law of divorce in England, above all things, demands reconstruction. Men and women should not be tied inexorably together, "mortua viris," after life of love and mutual respect is utterly killed out, to perish by a living death. At less there should be some other way of escape for woman from conjugal ill-treatment except through the crime against marriage. Our laws in this com try are far enough from being what they should be but they are much in advance of those of England